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BOOK DEPARTMENT.

NOTES.

Ames, Herman V. *State Documents on Federal Relations: The States and the United States, 1789-1861.* Pp. 320. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1906.

Within the covers of this little volume one hundred and fifty-five documents are given, showing the attitude and action of the different states on national issues, both constitutional and political, from the formation of the government under the constitution down to the close of the middle period. The range of subjects covered by state actions is comprehensive and may be indicated by reference to some of them, as the state action on the federal judiciary, replies to Virginia and Kentucky resolutions, on embargo acts, on the Hartford convention, on tariff and internal improvements, on nullification, on Missouri contest, on abolition, on the annexation of Texas, on the Wilmot proviso, fugitive slaves, compromise of 1850, on the Kansas-Nebraska act, on secession and others. The arrangement of these documents is good and the introduction and bibliographies on each subject are of great value.

Dr. Ames has done a splendid work in bringing before the student these documents in such a convenient shape. Hitherto they were hard to get at, scattered so as to be available only to a few. There is no doubt that most of the attention of the historian and student has been placed on the federal side of our history, forgetting that the states played a large part.

It is a wonder that such a work was not undertaken long before this. We have various collections of select documents and select statutes dealing with national issues from the federal standpoint, but this is the first in the field to show the action of the various states on these same issues.

Students and teachers will be grateful to Dr. Ames for bringing within the compass of a single volume documents so widely scattered before and illustrating the action of our states on national issues.

Ashley, P. *Local and Central Government.* Pp. xi, 396. Price, \$3.00. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1906.

Reserved for later notice.

Baker, James H. *American Problems.* Pp. vii, 222. Price, \$1.20 net. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1907.

Professor Baker announces in his preface that he considers "The Essential Problems of America" to be "ethical, sociological and educational," and that his endeavor in presenting this collection of essays and addresses to the public is to point out "the dangers of our country" and the "evidence of progress." In doing this, however, he has devoted most of his attention to the presentation of ideals after which our national life should be molded,

and the means whereby progress may be attained. Incidentally he makes a stirring appeal to the "well-conditioned" to do battle against an array of political, commercial and social evils, emphasizing the value of Christianity, education and personal activity. "The power of Christ's leadership is beyond estimate or description" (p. 37). "If we could rightly educate and care for one generation of children society would be regenerated" (p. 146). "Democracy means self-effort, self-support and a tithe of interest, time and energy in behalf of one's fellows" (p. 64). We should take for our great examples statesmen with the industry, integrity and breadth of Gladstone, preachers with the sympathy and strong convictions of Phillips Brooks and reformers with the faith and courage of Wendell Phillips. By these means all our most serious problems may be solved. "To teach a lesson of pessimism to the coming generation would be an untruth and a crime" (p. 16). Besides these general discussions the book contains some chapters on education which will be of much interest to the pedagogically inclined. Professor Baker's style is clear and pleasing, his large range of illustrations are aptly applied while the general tone of the work is vigorous and even inspiring.

Baldwin, J. M. *Mental Development in the Child and the Race*. Third Edition. Pp. xviii, 477. Price, \$2.25. New York: Macmillan Co., 1906. See "Book Reviews."

Baldwin, J. M. *Social and Ethical Interpretations in Mental Development*. Fourth Edition. Pp. xxvi, 606. Price, \$2.60. New York: Macmillan Co., 1906.

Reserved for later notice.

Barton, J. L., Zwemer, S. M., and Wherry, E. M., (Editors). *The Mohammedan World of To-day*. Pp. 302. Price, \$1.50 net. New York: F. H. Ravell & Co., 1906.

Nineteen chapters on Islam and its influence, written chiefly by men in the missionary field compose this book. In general the tone of the work shows singularly little of the lack of appreciation of religions other than Christianity, that is so often found in books of this sort. Covering so wide a field as it does it is not surprising that the pictures of Islam presented often seem to one not familiar with its variations to be descriptions of different religions having little besides a monotheistic creed in common.

The general impression left on the mind after reading the book is of a powerful religious belief only waiting for efficient organization to make it an almost irresistible force. "They need an apostle from their own ranks, a Mohammedan scholar enlightened by God's spirit" (p. 17). "But the Mahdi never comes," and in the opinions of the authors it seems plain that unless the present conditions of ignorance and superstition are changed the Mussulman peoples must remain potentially powerful but actually weak. In all the Mussulman countries the most striking contrast that presents itself to the missionary is to see the religious rising on the one hand to the conception of a monotheistic God, and on the other sinking to family relations of a most deplorable character. The treatment of woman is the worst blot upon the page of Mohammedan civilization. The position of the wife is that of a servant, and the mar-

riage rules are so lax that in some parts of Africa it is unusual for a woman of forty to continue in the favor of her husband. In some districts, however, notably in Arabia (p. 87), the more enlightened classes are beginning to provide an education for their daughters, and the status of women in general is gradually improving.

Signs of awakening to a new life are beginning to appear throughout the Mohammedan world. Societies for the promotion of education are springing up, and societies for the study of the Koran—which, in some countries, Persia especially, was not allowed in the hands of the faithful until recently. Notable among these agencies is the *Anjuman i Islam* or Moslem association for the defense and propagation of Islam. This society is especially strong in North India where it has established schools and colleges and carries on proselyting propaganda much on the same lines that Christian missions follow. What will be the final effect of such work as this the authors of these essays do not clearly see, some look upon it as portending a rejuvenation of Islam itself, others are disposed to welcome the movement through the belief that education will effectually break down the barriers to rapid spread of Christianity among the now Mohammedan peoples. The authors of these essays must admit that up to the present the results tangible of missionary effort in Islam are much less than would be expected by those unacquainted with the peculiar difficulties of the field. The net result, for example, in the Christian missions in Egypt from their establishment in 1854 to 1906 was in converts only 140. It is, of course, unfair to estimate the good work of the missions by this standard alone. The good accomplished through the medical dispensaries and by the force of example are items counting largely to their credit.

In almost every chapter are references to the political unrest that pervades all Mohammedan lands—the feeling of dissatisfaction that has given rise to the “New Islam” movement growing so rapidly in Turkey and in Egypt.

As in all books of this character the essays vary greatly in merit. Especial mention should be made of those treating Arabia and India, which are excellent. A number of good maps, statistical tables and diagrams are presented.

Beatse, G., Vermaut, R., Genart, C., De Zuttere, C. *Les Industries à* Reserved for later notice.

Domicile en Belgique. Pp. 197. Brussels: J. Lebeque & Cie., 1907.

Bevier, I., and Usher, S. *The Home Economics Movement.* Pp. 67. Price, 75 cents. Boston: Whitcomb & Barrows, 1906.

Bevier, Isabel. *The House: Its Plan, Decoration and Care.* Pp. 164. Price, \$1.25. Chicago: American School of Home Economics, 1907.

The chapters of this text book are interesting to the general reader who already is, or who wishes to become, informed concerning the problems of household economics.

In the early chapters on the development of the house, domestic architecture is shown to be closely allied to the larger problems of state and

nation. "Thought and care then are to be expended upon the house, not only that it may be a comfortable and convenient workshop for home industries, but also a place in which child-life may develop among artistic and beautiful surroundings, and that it shall at the same time serve as a place of rest and inspiration for the older members of the family."

Chapters on house planning, construction, decoration and furnishing, and the care of the house follow, and from them may be obtained much useful information. Throughout the book emphasis is laid upon appropriateness, beauty and simplicity of form and color. The book is suggestive to the home builder; plans, materials and cost and the various subdivisions of these are taken up concisely. The home-operator will find here definite suggestions concerning fabrics and furnishings, their cost and durability. For its size this little book contains a great deal of that which tends to raise the standards of the householder and to make the home the real center of national life which the author claims should always be its real purpose. Each chapter is followed by test questions and a bibliography.

The book is well illustrated and supplied with some working plans. A supplemental program for more detailed study is appended.

Burrage, H. S. (Editor). *Early English and French Voyages*. Pp. xxii, 451. Price, \$3.00. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons, 1906.

Reserved for later notice.

Chadman, C. E. *A Short Treatise on Public International Law*. Pp. x, 192. Price, \$2.00. Chicago: Frederick J. Drake & Co., 1906.

Chadwick, F. E. *Causes of the Civil War*. Pp. xiv, 372. Price, \$2.00. New York: Harper & Bros., 1906.

Reserved for later notice.

Cheney, John Vance (Editor). *Inaugural Addresses of the Presidents of the United States*. Two volumes. Pp. 418. Price, \$3.00. Chicago: Reilly & Britton Co., 1906.

These two beautiful volumes are given out as a tribute to the art of good bookmaking. The original edition was printed for the Lakeside Press to express its belief in the dignified and modest book as against the extravagances of the faddish bindings and ornamented typography of many "editions de luxe." The bindings are simple and chaste, the presswork unexceptionable.

The addresses themselves form a subject well suited to be clothed in the form in which they here appear. Until this publication was made the inaugural addresses of our Presidents had never before been printed collectively, but were accessible only in large collections or in ponderous congressional records.

Crozier, John B. *The Wheel of Wealth*. Pp. xix, 526. Price, \$4.50. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1906.

So thoroughly is political economy "reconstructed" in this modest volume, that we fail to recognize the battered, though regenerated, science. Bottom himself was not more marvelously "translated." And still the book is nothing but an argument, meandering through two hundred leisurely pages, and

proving that protection is the unique salvation of nations. This argument is prefaced by the "reconstruction" establishing peace between economics and other sciences, and stating the co-relation of production and consumption in the analogy of a revolving wheel. The book reaches an inglorious conclusion in seven "critical and historical" chapters reviewing the pre-reconstructed history of the science from John Stuart Mill down to Bernard Shaw.

The book is as disproportioned as a monster. Vital economic problems are completely disregarded, other questions are treated at excessive length. The sentences are long; the paragraphs Brobdingnagian. Many of the paragraphs are from 1,500 to 2,000 words in length, and their specific gravity is in proportion.

Typographically the book is beyond criticism.

Cunningham, W. *The Wisdom of the Wise.* Three Lectures on Free Trade Imperialism. Pp. 125. Price, 2s. Cambridge: University Press, 1906.

These three essays, originally delivered in Cambridge University, were called forth by the speeches of three of the recognized leaders of English free trade imperialism: Mr. Strachey, Mr. Haldane and Lord Rosebery. The analysis is dispassionate, and the author shows a desire to take his opponents at their best. In his criticism of the advocates of free trade much information is given concerning the ambitions of the writer's own party. In the creation of "a great imperial polity" "the first step to be taken is to enter into conference with the colonies and see what agreement it is possible for us to make with them."

Davis, M. M., Jr. *Gabriel Tarde.* Pp. 117. Price, \$1.00. New York: Columbia University Press, 1906.

Reserved for later notice.

Dennett, R. E. *At the Back of the Black Man's Mind.* Pp. xv, 288. Price, 10s. London: Macmillan Co., 1906.

It would be difficult in the space of a short review to convey a just idea of the scope and character of this little book. It deals with one of the most difficult problems in ethnology, and if it does not succeed in removing the obstacles to its solution and revealing the mental attitude of the West African negro to the idea of kingship and the conception of divinity, the evident sincerity of the writer and his sympathetic appeal on behalf of a better understanding of the black man must commend him both to those whose interest in the backward races of mankind is purely scientific and to those who desire to understand the negro for his own sake. For the men on whom the responsibility for political administration in West Africa rests the book is of especial value because the chapter on law is perhaps the best contribution to the subject of negro law that has been written in English. The chapters on philosophy and religion, though somewhat too much colored by the personal predilections of the author are compact with data which bear the stamp of very careful observation and which cannot fail to be of value.

Mr. Dennett inclines to the view that the African presents evidence of

political and social achievement in the past which is lost sight of by those who observe him in his present degenerate condition without reference to the obscure but significant phases of belief which are to be found underlying the grosser phenomena of fetishism and witchcraft. The kingly office, hedged by all the sacred attributes that attach to it in the early history of civilized peoples was a familiar conception to the black man's mind, and the idea of a supreme divinity is still to be found in Nzambi, a being who represents a conception which may be compared to the Christian idea of God. The main purpose of this contribution to African ethnology is to prove this higher conception of God among the negroes and to show that the kingly office is of vital importance in the government of African communities. The half-tone illustrations and line drawings add much to the ethnological interest of the book.

Dopp, Katharine E. *The Later Cave-Men.* Pp. 197. Price, 45 cents. New York: Rand-McNally Co., 1906.

Dorsey, G. A. *The Pawnee Mythology.* Part I. Pp. 546. Price, \$2.00. Washington: Carnegie Institute, 1906.
Reserved for later notice.

Ellis, G. W., and Morris, J. E. *King Philip's War.* Pp. vi, 326. Price, \$2.00. New York: The Grafton Press, 1906.
See "Book Reviews."

Ferri, Enrico. *The Positive School of Criminology.* Pp. 125. Price, 50 cents. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co., 1906.

The author of this little volume is well-known in the United States as one of the ablest and sanest exponents of the Italian School of Criminology. The three lectures embodied herein were delivered a few years ago at the University of Naples. These brief statements of the accomplishments and beliefs of the positive school deserve wide reading, and many who have not had the time to read the author's more extended work on criminal sociology will be grateful to the translator, Mr. Ernest Untermann, for making this outline available.

Forbes-Lindsay, C. H. *The Philippines.* Philadelphia: J. C. Winston Co., 1906.

García, G. *Porfirio Díaz, sus Padres Niñez y Juventud.* Pp. 59. Mexico: Imprenta del Museo Nacional, 1906.

So much has been written in the current literature of the past decade concerning the mature life of the subject of this monograph that one cannot but rejoice to meet an authoritative account of the boyhood and youth of Mexico's great President. The origin of Porfirio Díaz was humble, and his early life as full of hardship and poverty as his manhood has been of adventure and romance. The determination with which the little half-breed Indian boy set about obtaining an education, while at the same time helping to support his widowed mother and her family, foreshadowed the fixity of purpose which has characterized the acts of the grown man.

The publication is the first of a series to be issued by the National Museum of Mexico. The typographical work is good. An excellent portrait of President Diaz serves as a frontispiece.

Garcia, Juan Augustin. *Introducción al Estudio de las Ciencias Sociales Argentinas.* Pp. 362. Buenos Ayres: Angel Estrada y Cia, 1907.

This volume presents a series of studies in which present day economic and political thought is considered. In his discussion the author rejects absolutely the idea that there can be any definite theories universally applicable in these sciences. "Law, religion, language, economics and politics are purely regional products." Since this is true every effort should be made to allow each nation to develop on its own lines. Such movements as that for codification of law are to be deprecated. They try to mold men to arbitrary forms instead of allowing spontaneous development.

In Argentine life before separation from Spain there was no true national feeling. The large land-owner class had little in common with the Spanish tenantry and almost nothing with the mixed and Indian classes. The peculiar character of Argentine civilization fostered disrespect of law, a large semi-outlaw class, and on the part of the land-owners a feverish preoccupation in the struggle for fortune. Trade regulations were disregarded, and the smuggler became a respected member of the community. All this old basis of national life was changed by the revolution, which brought the gradual disintegration of the large farm holdings and later the introduction of many elements from Europe which devoted themselves to tilling the land as opposed to cattle raising—the occupation of the former Spanish landlord. These elements furnished the basis of the modern Argentine State.

With the development of Argentine nationality it has become evident that the national bent is toward centralization of authority (p. 87). The author holds that those who advocate the Anglo-Saxon idea of individual initiative wherever possible disregard the national predisposition for centralization. To implant such a principle "it would be necessary to tear forth by the roots the fundamental bases of the Argentine organism." Argentine experience must always be considered in relation to the people of whom the nation is composed. Without such a viewpoint many of the phenomena of the national life would be completely misunderstood. A notable example is the financial history of the republic. "Banks have been founded by bankrupt states, with fiat capital and the banks have prospered—contradicting all the conclusions of classic science." The reason for this success, the author maintains lies in the boundless confidence of the Argentine in its own future.

The first third of the volume treats of the general field of Argentine social sciences. One cannot help but feel that the tone is distinctly national, so much so that at times it leads the author to reach conclusions which an outside observer could not admit. As a whole, however, a body of facts is given which cast a very interesting and instructive light on Argentine life.

The latter portion of the book is given over to a study of the development of the legal system of Spain. One cannot but wish that the Argentine

practice had been treated more in detail even if the discussion of the early development of the law in Spain would thereby become more summary.

Garcia, J. A. *La Ciudad Indiana*. Pp. 375. Buenos Ayres: Angel Estrada y Cia.

von Halle, E. *Die Weltwirtschaft*. Pp. 281. Price, 5m. Leipzig: B. G. Teubner, 1906.

Haney, William H. *The Mountain People of Kentucky*. Pp. 196. Price, \$1.50. Cincinnati: The Robert Clarke Co., 1906.

There is no more interesting part of America than the "Appalachian Highlands" where dwell our "contemporaneous ancestors." Possibly there is no group of people less understood by the average man who is not familiar with the country. The present volume aims to give in brief compass a true statement of their real customs, ideals and development. The work is rather crudely arranged and written, and is somewhat over embellished by the photographs of the author—a Kentucky mountain man—and his friends, but one must not be too critical of the work and point of view of a man aged twenty-three. Some day, perhaps, Mr. Haney will take the material which he knows so well and give us an account that will be much more satisfactory than the present one. One gets, however, quite an insight into existing conditions.

Hartley, C. G. *Moorish Cities in Spain*. Pp. 99. Price, \$1.00 net. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons, Importers, 1906.

This beautiful little book is devoted to an interpretation of the four cities which have passed into literature as "learned Cordova, proud Toledo, gay Seville and slumbering Granada." The essays are appropriately dedicated "To all who love Spain," among whom the author amply demonstrates she must be numbered. The sympathetic touch with which the glories of the past and the decay of the present, the airy grace of Moorish civilization and the careless indolence of its Spanish successor, are brought out proves that the author is herself acquainted with both Spanish history and those traits of the present-day life of the peninsula which always make a trip through Spain an event never to be forgotten. There is present throughout the pages, the attitude of the philosopher who, when looking into a people's life as mirrored in their creations, tries to see back of the image to understand the peculiar contrasts which give the nation its individuality. As an interpreter of what is admirable in these cities of Southern Spain the author has shown herself eminently capable of understanding the Spanish point of view. Reading such essays as these leads him who has never been to Spain, to hope to go and make him who has seen, long to see again. An artistic morocco binding and a number of sketches of Spanish scenes help to make the book acceptable.

Hasenkamp, A. *Die Geldverfassung und das Notenbankwesen der Vereinigten Staaten*. Pp. 213. Price, 5m. Jena: Gustav Fischer, 1907.

Hatton, A. R. *Digest of City Charters*. Pp. xxi, 351. Price, \$2.50. Chicago Charter Convention, 1906.

Haynes, George H. *The Election of Senators.* Pp. xi, 295. Price, \$1.50.

New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1906.

Professor Haynes' timely work on "The Election of Senators" is made up of four parts: (1) The adoption of the present system; (2) the character of the senate and its effect on legislation and on state legislatures; (3) the growth of the movement for the direct election of senators; and (4) an elaborate presentation of the arguments for and against the proposed change. These arguments take up about one-half of the book, and notwithstanding the fact that the author is an open advocate of the movement, the reader is kept in doubt of his personal views until the concluding chapter, so impartially are the opposing arguments presented. Mr. Haynes very properly warns us that those who are expecting a regenerated senate as a result of the change will in all probability be disappointed. Of one thing, however, he is confident: that the change will bring unmixed good to the several states. As every one knows, the members of the constitutional convention assumed the several legislatures would deliberate upon the fitness of various candidates, and that out of such discussions the first citizens of the several states would become members of the senate. The system broke down rather early, and to-day, senators are usually selected some time in advance of the meeting of the legislature either by some primary election device or as a result of bargains and compromises among the party leaders. In either case the author believes their direct election would be an improvement, for it would put the responsibility where it ultimately rests, that is, upon the individual voters. Under such circumstances, if the states are misrepresented in the senate the blame cannot, as at present, be shifted to the legislatures, but must be shouldered by the voters. At the same time the several state legislatures, freed from the bickerings and bargains so often attending the election of senators, would be enabled to devote themselves exclusively to the purpose for which they primarily exist, viz, state legislation. On the whole, Professor Haynes' work deserves a hearty welcome, for he has succeeded in the difficult task of writing a book which the layman can understand and which is at the same time worthy the attention of the specialist.

Herbertson, A. J. *The Preliminary Geography.* Pp. viii, 149. Price, 1s.,

6d. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1906.

Reserved for later notice.

Hone, N. J. *The Manor and Manorial Records.* Pp. xx, 357. Price, \$3.00.

New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1906.

Reserved for later notice.

Hosmer, J. K. *The Appeal to Arms.* Pp. xvi, 354. Price, \$2.00. New

York: Harper & Bros., 1906.

Reserved for later notice.

Howard, Earl D. *Recent Industrial Progress of Germany.* Pp. 147.

Price, \$1.00 net. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Written in 1905, this prize essay is one of the best of the Hart, Schaffner and Marx series. It is divided into two parts, the first of which treats of

the extent of Germany's recent industrial progress; and the second, the causes. Industrial progress in general is defined in an introductory chapter, as the "increase in the amount of goods produced and transported, and the improvement of methods by which this increased production is accomplished." The course of this development since the industrial revolution is briefly reviewed.

German industry before 1871 was far behind that of Great Britain and the United States, due to the wars on the Continent, the many petty states with their varied restrictions on trade, and meager transportation and banking facilities. Since 1871, however, the states have become a nation, with uniform tariff regulations, and a railway system which has been operated more and more as a unit. Manufacturing has developed rapidly,—mining, iron and steel, machinery, chemical and textile industries, and the large corporation has made its appearance. Though in the foreign market, Germany now rivals England and the United States, the German home market has grown still more rapidly.

The causes of this industrial development, particularly marked since 1890, the author finds not only in the removal of unfavorable conditions, but mainly in the economic character of the German. The German workman is strong physically, patient, hard-working, persistent. He has a deep respect for law. Thorough technical training is furnished by their educational system. The higher classes who direct industry have the same qualities besides ambition and financial keenness. The German manufacturer is adaptable, supplying what the market demands in the way of character and price of goods. Moreover, the government does much for its citizens. Municipalities supply water, gas, electric light, street railways, parks, museums, etc. "When the city itself does not perform the service, it takes care that those to whom it has confided this public duty do not abuse their right." Americans can learn from Germany, respect for law, a better utilization of men of science in both industries and in government, and thoroughness in the study of industrial conditions. A chapter on the relation of German industrial progress to its territorial expansion, might be added with advantage.

The book is clear-typed. It is a concise, clearly-reasoned, well-balanced and admirably written piece of work—a real contribution to our economic literature, and interesting to the average reader.

Hunt, William, and Poole, R. L. (Editors). *The History of England*. Volume V. Pp. xx, 518. Price, \$2.60. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1906.

Reserved for later notice.

Indian Rights Association, Twenty-fourth Annual Report. Pp. 104. Philadelphia: Indian Rights Association, 1907.

Jewett, F. G. *Town and City*. Pp. 272. Price, 50 cents. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1906.

Johnston, A. *American Political History.* Part II. Pp. 598. Price, \$2.00.
New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.
Reserved for later notice.

Judson, F. N. *Federal Rate Bill, Immunity Act, and Negligence Law of 1906.* Pp. 39. Chicago: T. H. Flood & Co., 1906.

Kenny, C. S. *Outlines of Criminal Law.* Pp. xxi, 404. Price, \$3.00. New York: Macmillan Co., 1907.
Reserved for later notice.

Lock, Robert Heath. *Recent Progress in the Study of Variation, Heredity and Evolution.* Pp. xv, 299. Price, \$2.00. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1906.

The author, fellow of Gonville and Cains College, Cambridge, gives a very complete and well-arranged synopsis of recent biological research as well as a summary of older conceptions. The style is clear, but in many sections so many highly technical terms are used that the lay reader will be in trouble. The concluding chapter at least, however, should be carefully read by all who are dealing with problems of human progress. Great emphasis is laid upon the work of Mendel, who, the author believes, has started students on the track which will finally explain many of the mysteries of heredity. He believes that the theory of the inheritance of acquired characteristics must be given up.

Louis, Paul. *Histoire du Mouvement Syndical en France.* Pp. 282. Price, 3.50 fr. Paris: Félix Alcan, 1907.

The author attempts in this work to present the history of trade unionism in France. First, he discusses his idea of "union psychology," bringing out the numerous cases of infidelity to class interest; the factional quarrels of which the unionists are guilty; the smallness of the dues which the French unionists are willing to pay; and the fact that in France, in distinct contrast with England and Germany, there is very little of the altruistic spirit which leads a union leader to devote his time and energy, practically without compensation, to the cause of the working classes. The last chapter of the book follows logically this explanation of "union psychology" by explaining at some length the doctrines of the modern trade union, including general strikes, legislative action and the trend toward socialism. The intervening chapters are devoted to an explanation of the rise of the trade union, from its first suggestion in the latter part of the eighteenth century to the international groupings of laborers of the present day.

The author treats his subject in a very interesting manner, although at times the minuteness of the detail suggests scientific study rather than a work designed for popular reading. He points out the fact that until recently trade unions have not only been discouraged by the laws, but fought bitterly by the government officials. In this France presents a very distinct parallel to England. To us in America the most significant point brought out is the tendency of the modern French union toward a radical form of socialism.

Lucas, B. *O Concurso da Viaco Americana*. Pp. 226. Portugal: Vapor da Empreza Guedes, 1906.

Mackaye, James. *The Politics of Utility*. Pp. xiii, 179. Price, 50 cents. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1906.

This work, which is stated by the author to be "the technology of happiness applied," being book three of "The Economy of Happiness," is an attempt to solve a number of our modern problems through a form of social regeneration. After stating the problems of our industrial society, dealing at some length with the characteristics and costs of a competitive system, discussing public and private monopoly, and criticising harshly modern methods of production and distribution and the schemes that have been advanced to alter them, the author expounds his doctrine,—which, he says, differs from socialism,—under the name "Pantocracy—the control of human activities in the interest of all."

The mechanism for bringing about this "Pantocracy" has eight different features: 1. Public ownership of the means of production. Retention of the wage system and abolition of profit. 2. Organization of a system of distribution, whereby supply of, and demand for, products may be adjusted. 3. Organization of a national labor exchange. 4. Organization of an inspection system, to maintain a definite standard of quality in production. 5. Application of labor to production. 6. Organization of invention. 7. Old-age insurance. 8. Reform of education.

The book is well written and contains some very incisive criticisms of modern society, and several interesting economic distinctions and theories, but on the whole, it can be fairly said that the average thinker would find difficulty in seeing just where the proposed scheme differs from modern socialism.

Martin, Percy F. *Mexico's Treasure House*. Pp. 259. Price, \$3.00. New York: The Cheltenham Press, 1906.

He who sets out to write of mines and mining stock must be prepared to face the charge of being a propagandist. The author of this book cannot avoid the imputation when consideration is taken of the detailed descriptions of the various mining projects of present-day Mexico and their prospects. The glowing pictures of the future of our southern neighbor, due to her mineral wealth, quite carries the reader away and puts him in a spirit to give willing belief to the prophecy of the late Cecil Rhodes that "Mexico will one day furnish the gold, silver and copper of the world; her subterranean treasure will build the empires of to-morrow and make future cities of this world veritable New Jerusalems." There is here, however, more than a picture conjured up by the fertile imagination of the promoter. The official statistics from the Mexican treasury and the photographs of the mining establishments now in operation show that these mines have an enviable past history and substantial present foundation in addition to the future which is the common property of all such enterprises. The story of what has been done, and the discussions of present conditions in the Mexican labor market and in industry are the features that render the book valuable.

These subjects are treated in an interesting manner, and so far as the reader can judge, with impartiality and accuracy.

One can hardly realize the extent to which Mexico contributed to Spanish wealth until confronted by the surprising figures which the mint records yield. The statements that the "mother vein" at Guanajuato has, as shown in the government records, given a yield to date of \$1,000,000,000 in silver, that one area of 10,000 feet has produced \$800,000,000, and that Mexico has for four hundred years "contributed about three-fifths of the total amount of the world's silver" are indicative of the importance of this region as a source of our silver supply. Nor is the output at present on the decline, indeed, the author firmly believes that the future will prove that the past has only given earnest of what will be accomplished in this region. At present the output of all precious metals is steadily growing. In 1877-81 the silver production was \$106,762,192 Mexican, and in 1902-05, \$213,458,584, an increase of over 200 per cent in twenty-eight years. The output of gold, copper and lead also show striking increase.

New processes, modern machinery, foreign capital and increasing political stability are the bases upon which the present growth is founded. Another factor not to be forgotten is the Mexican peon, who, with all his deficiencies, is a cheap laborer at 75 cents, Mexican per day. The book brings the reader into close touch with the forces which are making a new Mexico of old Mexico, and though one cannot but suspect that hopes as well as facts have occasionally influenced the author's conclusions, yet as a whole, the facts presented seems to fully justify the inferences drawn. Forty-six excellent photographs and panoramic views illustrate the text.

McClelland, C. P., and Huntington, C. C. *History of the Ohio Canals.* Pp. viii, 181. Columbus: Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society.

Reserved for later notice.

Méline, Jules. *The Return to the Land.* Pp. xxx, 240. Price, \$1.50. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1907.

The book, though written by a Frenchman, chiefly for French people, treats universally perplexing questions in a manner helpful to all readers.

An economic chart of the world is first outlined, and the position of each nation therein considered. Many tributes are paid the United States for the ardor and heroism which have lifted her so rapidly from a nation of insignificant importers to one of the chief exporters of the world. And Japan on whom the nations have been wont to smile benevolently, the author asserts is destined to become one of the most formidable competitors in the field of commerce.

A condition of industrial congestion and over-production is next shown to exist, as indicated by glutted markets and cheapened goods, and for this, the author offers one remedy—almost a panacea, he thinks, for existing economic troubles: A return to the land of some of the immense army of factory laborers. To facilitate and hasten this movement the author suggests means such as discriminatory taxation; a state loan fund; co-operative organi-

zations; and education to reawaken a sense of the charm and beauty of life on the land.

M. Méline, the author, is the leader of the Moderate Republicans in France. He is a clear thinker, and presents his arguments in an attractive as well as convincing form. He has graced his pages with artistic, at times almost poetic language, and from cover to cover the book is sure to interest the reader. To many of his conclusions few would give assent. The remedies he proposes are foreign to all our habits of thought. This does not render the argument any the less interesting and thought-provoking.

Mills, H. E. *Outlines of Economics.* Part II. Pp. 60. Price, 50 cents. Poughkeepsie: Vassar College, 1907.

Miyakawa, M. *Powers of the American People, Congress, President and Courts, According to Evolution of Constitutional Construction.* Pp. xiv. 260. Price, \$3.00. Washington: Wilkens-Sheiry Co., 1906.

Says the author: "The fact that hitherto no convenient manual of instruction was to be had," has lead to many misconceptions among old-world students of the United States Government. He has, therefore, prepared a book in which, under the above title, he points out the various powers and duties which are imposed by the constitution.

There is nothing in the book regarding the theory of the government which is not known or at least taught in the early grades of the American high school, but it is interesting to note one impression which the author emphasizes at great length. To him the United States Government differs from all others because under it, power is vested in the people, and they are sovereign and supreme. Abroad this is reversed, and some other power is sovereign, as the Emperor in Japan, or the Parliament in England. Only in America is sovereignty vested in the people.

In his discussions, the author fails to take into account current problems, but quotes at length from the Federalist and from Supreme Court decisions. In doing this he has no perspective view of modern conditions. For example, he says that the power to establish a uniform rule of naturalization is "among the most important of the powers conferred upon Congress," and he then devotes twelve pages to the question of naturalization, while the clause giving Congress the power to regulate interstate commerce is dismissed with four pages of brief comment.

To the average American student, the book is a primer of the simplest type. To the foreign lawyer who wishes to become familiar with the theoretical side of our government the book will be of considerable assistance, but to a foreign business man or a foreigner studying modern institutions, the book is of little value, for it "lives in the dim forgetful past, not in the pulsing present."

Ober, Frederick A. *Vasco Nuñez de Balboa.* Pp. 286. Price \$1.00 net New York and London: Harper & Bros., 1906.

This is the fifth volume of the series entitled "Heroes of American History." The narrative follows the fortunes of Balboa from his first landing in Santo

Domingo, in 1501, to his execution in Darien, in 1517. It is a book for young readers and will undoubtedly hold their attention. Its chief value is that it presents in rapid story form facts affording a correct general idea of early Spanish exploration and settlement.

Such sources on text material as Oviedo, Quintano and documents in the Spanish archives are cited in a very brief preface. There are no footnotes, and no authority is given for the portrait frontispiece. The seven full page illustrations are too evidently fictitious.

Orsoni, Eugenio. *Casa Sane Economiche e Popolari.* Venice, 1907.

This is a most interesting and attractive report on the housing problems and housing reforms in Venice, prepared by the secretary of the Venice commission on cheap and sanitary houses for the people. The report received the grand prize at the Milan exhibition. The volume consists of an introduction and description of the housing situation in Venice, together with an account of the results of the new methods introduced. It is likewise heavily illustrated with photographs and diagrams which enter even into the minute details of house construction. The book is attractively bound in parchment. It will interest all those who have to do with the housing problems of our cities.

Parsons, Elsie C. *The Family.* Pp. xxv, 389. Price, 3.00. New York:

G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1906.

Reserved for later notice.

Paullin, C. O. *The Navy of the American Revolution.* Pp. 549. Cleveland:

Burrows Bros. Co., 1906.

Reserved for later notice.

Penfield, Frederic Courtland. *East of Suez.* Pp. xvii, 349. Price, \$2.00 net.

New York: Century Co., 1907.

The East is a never-failing field of interest. Its teeming millions with their complex religious, social and economic life furnish the traveler with an inexhaustible supply of contrasts with which to entertain and interest those who cannot see with their own eyes the wonders of that far-off land. Mr. Penfield writes of the Orient as an observer who plans for all he sees closer relations with his home country, the United States. An avowed believer in forward politics, he looks for the adoption by the United States of a comprehensive policy favoring the development of foreign markets.

One of the prime factors in this development must be the building up of a merchant marine, able to win from our European competitors our just share of the world's carrying trade. Only thus can the greatest benefits of the Panama canal be reaped, for the author asserts that the interests of foreign powers will prompt them to choose other routes in all cases where the impelling force of self interest is not decidedly in favor of the Panama route. South America and the East lie ready for our exploitation, but even the excellence of the goods we have to offer cannot bring us economic dominion unless we are able also to control the means of communication.

This is the attitude of mind which reappears repeatedly throughout the

book—the longing for a greater America which shall realize that the oceans connect her with the remote parts of the earth, not separate her from them. With this background we are led through a series of vivid and sympathetic interpretations of various phases of oriental life which are characteristic and furnish strong contrasts to our western civilization. Ceylon, with its tea farms and pearl fisheries, the crowded capitals of India, the commercial emporium of the Straits Settlements and the awakening trade centers of China, are portrayed with a skill which insures that the reader's interest shall never lag.

The closing chapters discuss the world ambitions in the Far East, of Germany and Japan, in their relation to the prospects of the United States. The interests of Germany, the author considers to be diametrically opposed to those of the United States and Japan. Emperor William was a staunch friend of Russia because "He saw a prosperous Germany if the Slav crushed the yellow man" (p. 297), and "In his heart the Kaiser loathes the doctrine of Monroe; that is obvious" (p. 298). The interests of Japan and the United States will lead both to adopt the same policy in the Far East. Japan may ultimately control the larger portion of the trade of the Far East, but for the present "Every land in Asia east of Singapore can be commercially exploited by the United States more easily than by any other people." The book closes with a review of the present economic position of Japan and a prophecy of a brilliant future for her as one of the world's first powers.

Pierce, Franklin. *The Tariff and the Trusts.* Pp. ix, 387. Price, \$1.50 net. New York: Macmillan Co., 1907.

Under this title, the author, a New York lawyer, deals with the effect of our protective tariff on prosperity. In the course of the discussion, he attempts to show that a large group of our modern economic problems are due directly or indirectly to the existence of the tariff which, in the long run benefits only the corporations whose interests are highly protected.

The author's first contention, and he supports it very strongly, is that American producers are equipped, by virtue of the natural resources, the superior development of labor-saving machinery and the higher grade of the labor force, to undersell the entire world, if given a fair chance. "We have machines, and we use them." Notwithstanding the superior advantages in resources, equipment and labor, the amounts of our exports are ridiculously small as compared with England, France and Germany. Why is this true? Because, in spite of our great natural resources and the high productivity of our industry, excessive duties are imposed on a large number of articles, including raw materials, with the result that our manufacturers are unable to compete with many foreign goods. This tariff, which so raises the cost of raw materials as to forbid the exporting of many of our manufactures, is likewise responsible for the trusts.

Detailed descriptions are given of the Borax Trust, the Glass Trust, and the Steel Trust, showing how the tariff is responsible for their power and the high price of their products. Forty other industrial combinations are mentioned, all of which to a greater or less degree, owe their origin and growth

to the same cause. The most serious feature of these trusts is not their present power for evil, but their tendency in the future. "The creation of these gigantic trusts seems to me to lead directly to state socialism."

Not only does the tariff corrupt the country, through the legislative efforts of protected interests and the false statements of subsidized newspapers, but it gives rise to several secondary forces of corruption, among which may be mentioned special legislation, the presence in the national treasury of a great surplus revenue which Congress must spend, foreign quarrels arising because of the presence of protective tariff and tariff wars, and, most serious of all, the great centralization of authority in the National Executive.

The author then devotes three carefully prepared chapters to talks with manufacturers, with laborers and with farmers. In each case, by thoughtful argument and well-prepared statistics, he shows that the tariff is not a benefit, but a detriment to all classes except those manufacturers who are directly protected, and that even in their cases, a time will come when the exclusion from foreign markets will tell heavily against them. The last chapter deals with the remedy for present conditions. Thus far issues like the income tax and railway legislation have been presented, merely to turn public attention from the real point at issue. The real remedy, as the author describes it, is for patriotic people to come together "not as Republicans or Democrats, but as Americans loving their country;" organize clubs and societies; and "battle against the interests which corruptly rule it."

The book contains a most startling array of facts. Clearly, the equipment of America in resources is of a character which places her in a position to undersell the rest of the world. Undoubtedly our present tariff system affords the greatest protection to the strongest combinations of capital. One thing over which socialism has exulted is the centralization of authority in the hands of the President and of the leaders of industry, for to them this centralization is a step toward socialism. Whether or not all of our public corruption can be laid at the door of the existence of a high tariff, it is certain that some of the manufacturers of New England do not feel the benefits of the tariff, for they have protested bitterly against it.

As to the author's remedy, it is one for which the country is not at present prepared, men are too busy making money. But the formation of a "patriotism party" whose efforts shall be directed to destroying all of the evils of our present system, including the bad parts of our present tariff, is a proposition that sooner or later the American people will be called upon to consider.

Porter, R. P. *The Dangers of Municipal Ownership.* Pp. xi, 349. Price, \$1.80. New York: Century Co., 1907.

Reserved for later notice.

Prentice, E. P. *The Federal Power over Carriers and Corporations.* Pp. xi, 244. Price, \$1.50. New York: Macmillan Co., 1907.

Reserved for later notice.

Prudden, T. Mitchell. *On the Great American Plateau.* Pp. viii, 243. Price, \$1.50 net. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1906.

The interpretation of the Far Southwest requires a command of language and a power of appreciation possessed by few writers. Mr. Prudden has both. Perhaps the best recommendation that can be given this picturesque description is that it makes the reader anxious to see what is spoken of with his own eyes. Few Americans are conscious of the romance that surrounds this country of the conquistadores and of the cliff dwellers. The author knows the subject of which he writes not through a tourist's visit, but by long and careful study of the country and its people. The nine short chapters give one an unusually vivid view of the present condition of those arid plains and of the relics of those vanished people, whose civilization is such a problem to the ethnologist as well as to the tourist.

Throughout the book are studies also of the present inhabitants, the Hopi, Navajo and other Indian tribes, the study of whom, with their folklore soon to disappear, the author urges upon ethnologists. The book closes with a touch of pride in appreciation of the wonders of nature's handiwork which it is our national privilege to possess. "He who shall break his long trans-continental journey for one or all of the glimpses of life and nature of the great plateau will win some lasting and inspiring memories and a deeper love of the great land which we inherit." The illustrations are good and the printing excellent. A creditable map and index are included.

Rapports Annuels de L'Inspection du Travail, 1905. Pp. 343. Brussels: J. Lebegue & Cie., 1906.

Ripley, W. Z. *Railway Problems.* Pp. xxii, 686. Price, \$2.25. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1907.

Reserved for later notice.

Schimmell, L. S. *The Government of the United States.* Pp. 147. New York: Maynard, Merrill & Co., 1906.

In one hundred and forty-seven small octavo pages the author tries to give a review of our national government, and to compare it with the other governments of the world. The attempt is made to boil down the essentials of a course in civil government to adapt it to "overloaded courses of study." In preparing the book great care was taken not to omit anything essential to organic unity and practical application. Omissions are chiefly along the line of economics and social and political science. The last statement at least is amply justified. The subject has been so "boiled down" that but little of the flesh and blood remains.

Schmoller, G. *Jahrbuch für Gesetzgebung, Verwaltung und Volkswirtschaft.* Pp. 479. Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot, 1907.

Smith, Goldwin. *Labour and Capital.* Pp. 38. Price, 50 cents. New York: Macmillan Co., 1907.

This essay is published in the form of a letter to a laboring man, discussing and criticizing the ambitions of modern socialism. The warning is given that all progress must be slow, violence can only destroy. "It is conceivable, let us hope not unlikely, that all who contribute to progress may be . . . enabled to share . . . its fruits; but there is no leaping into the millennium."

Sparling, S. E. *Business Organization*. Pp. xvi, 374. Price, \$1.25. New York: Macmillan Co., 1906.
See "Book Reviews."

Stickney, Albert. *Organized Democracy*. Pp. 268. Price, \$1.00 net. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1906.

Albert Stickney's new book is a protest against our present machine politics. Our political system has been turned into one vast "election machine" and, instead of real control by the people, we have to-day government by the election machine. This condition is due to our system of electing our officials for a specified term, and then, at the end of that period, electing a new set of officials. The cost has been great. Back in the early days, President Lincoln was constrained, by the strength of the party organization, to appoint Cameron Secretary of War, with the result that generals were appointed for political reasons. Lincoln did not intentionally betray his trust, but was "simply out of place. He was a great orator, with the high purposes of a statesman. But he had no appreciation of the men and methods needed for the conduct of the war. The government needed at its head a man with the gifts and training of an executive. We wanted—a leader. We had—a milstone" (p. 142). Mr. Stickney enumerates also our enormous outlay for pensions, and estimates that \$1,381,000,000 has been stolen from the United States Treasury by fraud on the part of officials.

As to the Panama Canal, two other routes are better—a ship railway across Tehuantepec and the Darien route. "With the increased speed of construction, under modern mechanical methods, it would seem highly probable that the Darien route could be completely finished for use within one or two years" (p. 189).

The remedy, in Mr. Stickney's belief, lies in a radical reorganization of our political system. (1) In the city the mayor should be elected for an indefinite term and be removable at any time. (2) Abolish the secret ballot and adopt instead a system of election by public deliberation—"a return to the use of the public meeting" (p. 92), and a system of *viva voce* voting, which, "enables the wise and upright to influence their fellow citizens by argument and their own example." (3) Consolidate the two houses of Congress into one—a single popular assembly. Give men sufficient power and depend upon them to exercise it well. Abolish the term limit for members of the Assembly (Congress), and give them power to remove the President by a two-thirds vote. This will abolish the "Senatorial trust" (p. 262), with its pernicious system of patronage. Have subsequent elections for members of the new Congress, and for President, only when there shall be vacancies. This will enable the members to give all their time to public interests.

The author has grasped a large and fundamental fact of our political life,—at least one phase of it,—and his book is suggestive and valuable in parts. In other parts it is full of repetition and lacking in clearness. The sharp criticism of President Lincoln which our regard for him would not stifle, if deserved, seems to arise from a confusion of thought. If the case is against the party machine, there would seem to be no need to attack the

Executive whom the machine compelled to appoint a partisan; and it is strange to hear Lincoln described, in the same sentence, as a statesman and a "millstone."

Mr. Stickney's advocacy of a return to the "public meeting" seems fundamentally in error. In the face of the present wide-spread movement in exactly the opposite direction,—for primary elections are simply nominations by secret ballot,—to maintain that "no man is ever deterred by publicity from voting for men who are reputable and respectable," is to assert a theoretical condition, rather than a fact. He fails to observe that the election machine, so reprobated, is responsible for a condition where secrecy is protection, and not "opposed to the genius of free democratic institutions." The secret ballot has been won at a cost of much time and effort, and its principle is being still further extended. The thoughtful reader of "Organized Democracy" must demur to its proposed summary abandonment.

Swettenham, F. *British Malaya*. Pp. xi, 354. Price, \$4.50. New York: John Lane Co., 1907.

See "Book Reviews."

Torlonia, C. *La Protezione Internazionale dei Lavoratori Italiani*. Pp. 28. Price, 1 lire. Rome: Dell 'Archivio Giuridico, 1906.

Turot, Henri, and Bellamy, Henri. *Le Surpeuplement at les Habitations à Bon Marché*. Pp. 260. Price, 6 fr. Paris: Félix Alcan, 1907.

The authors examine the various aspects of French housing conditions with the view of indicating existing evils and ascertaining methods of improvement. Unsanitary houses and overcrowding, especially the latter, are found to be the cardinal defects in the present situation.

The book summarizes the results of the variously organized methods of private initiative in attempting to solve the housing problem, and points out the varying character of the results achieved. Past legislation upon the subject is reviewed, and special attention given to the law of 1906, which facilitates the construction of houses intended for a single family only. Defects in the law are designated and a chapter is devoted to the discussion of foreign legislation. The role of the local community in determining housing conditions is examined, and more extensive work along the line of direct construction of houses advocated. Certain exemptions from taxation would also favor a more rapid increase of appropriate houses. The recent attempt of Paris to work out a resolution of the problem is discussed, and suggestions for further remedial measures are made. In view of the gravity of the present evils, the authors contend that more aggressive action is necessary than present laws imply and that the physical and moral welfare of a large mass of people is involved.

Webb, James H. (Editor). *Outlines of Criminal Law*. Pp. xxi, 404. Price, \$3.00. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1907.

This volume is a revision, adapted for American scholars, of the second edition of the well-known work of Courtney Stanhope Kenny, of the University of Cambridge. The changes chiefly consist in the insertion of citations

of American cases and paragraphs bearing on our own laws and the omission of some irrelevant matter.

The volume is chiefly designed as a text-book for law students. It is admirably adapted for this purpose. Its usefulness will, however, be greater, for a large number of persons who wish to know more definitely about criminal law will find this manual very valuable.

Granting its value nothing could more clearly show the difficult straits into which our criminal law and procedure have fallen than this manual designed for the instruction of those who are to handle cases in court. The truth is that our criminal law is a collection of more or less important rules arbitrarily established and lacking scientific bases. The book is excellent; the system abominable. By all means study criminal law—but first study criminology. If the careful reader is not convinced that what is needed is a sweeping reform of present criminal law and legal methods his case is hopeless.

Wendell, B. *Liberty, Union and Democracy*. Pp. 327. Price, \$1.25. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons, 1906.

Reserved for later notice.

Wilcox, H. S. *Frailties of the Jury*. Pp. 142. Price, \$1.00. Chicago: Legal Literature Co., 1907.

Woodruff, Clinton Rogers (Editor). *Proceedings of the Atlantic City Conference for Good City Government and the Twelfth Annual Meeting of the National Municipal League*. Pp. 502. 1906.

Perhaps the most notable feature of this volume is its rational optimism—notable because, in a field of American political activity which a few years ago was the pessimist's prime source of inspiration, optimism appears as the interpreter of the age. The utterances of this conference from its beginning to its end emphasize the passing of that fear of democracy which a decade ago caused honest but discouraged citizens to sigh for the authority which, rightly or wrongly, was identified with successful municipal government abroad. "The cure for democracy is more democracy," as forcibly quoted by the editor of the volume, at the meeting of the United Cities Conference in Chicago last winter. No one who has followed thoughtfully the developments of the last decade can have failed to note the progress of this sentiment.

The Atlantic City conference emphasized in the second place the conviction that present political forms do not in general adequately subserve the legitimate objects of democratic municipal government, and from every corner of the land was voiced a determination to correct abuse and to go about in an orderly fashion, the remodeling of machinery. The specific reforms for which the members of the National Municipal League almost unanimously stand include municipal home rule, divorcing of municipal from state and national politics, extension of the merit principle to all appointive offices, reduction of the number of elective municipal offices, free nomination, either by petition or direct primaries, and finally the reform and systematization of municipal accounting.

A third, and perhaps the most hopeful of the many hopeful features of this conference was the desire on all sides for exchange of experience and for genuine co-operation. This desire is the more significant since a considerable number of the members of the league, by the action of the voters or of the appointing powers in their several cities, have ceased to be mere propagandists, and are trying in responsible official positions to apply some of the principles for which the league has stood.

The whole essence of the volume, as well as of present tendencies is aptly epitomized in the following quotation from Professor Rowe's sane and excellent paper on the value of foreign experience with municipal ownership and operation: "The American people must, sooner or later, develop a new concept of popular government, in which the prominent factor will not be the election of officials, but rather that control of organized public opinion over the administration of public affairs which is, after all, the essential element of a vigorous democracy" (p. 286).

At the time this review appears, some of the reasons for especial optimism noted in the editor's report of practical progress (pp. 78 to 123) will, perhaps, seem to many to have lost a part of their force—the reviewer refers to such events as the recent election in Philadelphia. To the great mass who observe the surface of things, failure to carry elections is synonymous with failure of reform. If there were some organ in whose columns men who look beneath the surface could find reliable data, popular impressions, when erroneous, could be more easily corrected, and important municipal events, wherever they occur, could be discussed throughout the country with better opportunity for correct interpretation. Each appearance of this highly useful volume emphasizes, but does not meet the need for a quarterly or bi-monthly magazine devoted exclusively to municipal affairs. With the tremendous forces, organized and unorganized, making for civic improvement, it is to be sincerely deplored that in America such an organ no longer exists.

REVIEWS

Baldwin, James Mark. *Mental Development in the Child and the Race.* Third Edition, Revised. Pp. xviii, 477. Price, \$2.25 net. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1906.

Psychology is the basis of the social sciences and it is particularly genetic or functional psychology which furnishes the principles with which they must work. Works in psychology which aim at setting forth these principles of mental growth and action, therefore, deserve the attention of students of society, and especially when they propose to furnish a basis for social interpretations, as this book of Professor Baldwin's avowedly does. The book, though in its third edition and but slightly revised deserves, therefore, more than a passing notice, especially as it has not been superseded since its first publication by any similar work. The works of no other psychologist of to-day, it may be added, have done so much to bring psychology and the social sciences together as those of Professor Baldwin.